

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1949

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Cover illustration : Bechuana Tribesmen

PART I

General Review of the Most important Events and Developments during the Year 1949

Perhaps the most important event of the year was the gradual control of the foot and mouth disease outbreak, which caused severe economic loss, and the consequent progressive relaxation of restrictions on the export of cattle. The people of the country eagerly availed themselves of this relaxation for which they had waited with discipline and patience and the cattle export figures reached the record number of 70,403. In assessing this figure at its true value it must be remembered that it included a considerable backlog of cattle which had been held up owing to restrictions. There is, however, evidence that the control measures adopted during this and the previous outbreak have been more successful than in the past in allowing of exports of livestock and livestock products. It is also gratifying that, in contrast to the outbreaks of 1933, 1934 and 1937 this outbreak, like those of 1944 and 1947, was not responsible for the spread of the disease to neighbouring territories. It is hoped that normal conditions will be resumed early in 1950. The danger of a recurrence of this disease, disastrous in a country which depends so much on cattle exports is anxiously exercising the Administration, and plans are now being made with a view, if not to the prevention of the disease, at least to restrict its spread and thereby to minimise the economic consequences.

The rains during the early part of the year were on the whole poor and grazing suffered in consequence. The cattle population of the Protectorate is inured to hardship and mortality was not as great as might otherwise be expected. Nevertheless in those areas where, owing to foot and mouth disease restrictions, a large number of cattle had accumulated around limited grazing and water there was a considerable number of deaths before the rain relieved the situation late in the year. Efforts have been made to find water by boring, but, ironically enough, the area affected was one least favourable to the finding of water by boring, and drilling had to be abandoned after small success had been achieved. The poor rains also had their effect on agriculture. Fortunately in the northern part of the Protectorate there were considerable accumulations of grain left over from the excellent harvest of 1948, but in the southern part of the Protectorate some hardship was experienced. It is interesting to note in this regard that in the Kgatla Reserve, where an intensive agricultural campaign had been proceeding amongst the peasantry, those who followed the precepts of the agricultural officers and demonstrators at least reaped a small crop in spite of drought conditions. Those who did not do so harvested nothing. The campaign proceeds.

The Colonial Development Corporation has decided to take over the premises and works of the Milk Products Ltd. at Lobatsi for the purpose of installing an abattoir, and negotiations have proceeded with representatives of the Corporation throughout the year. Other projects of a wider scope are still under consideration by the Corporation.

A start was made during the year in the construction of small dams by mechanical means under a scheme financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The sites were carefully selected by survey and though construction has been handicapped by difficulty in procuring exactly the material required (a situation which it is soon hoped to remedy) the work proceeds satisfactorily. When certain material deficiencies have been remedied it is expected that progress will be accelerated and the cost considerably reduced.

The Geological survey, also financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has made satisfactory progress and some interesting indications have been revealed. Towards the end of the year additional funds were granted to expand the survey and progress will be correspondingly quicker.

The scheme to build a teachers' training college and a health centre at Kanye has been held up owing to water difficulties and also by the need first to finish other buildings before staff and materials are available for this work. In particular the water situation gives cause for some anxiety since the supplies that have so far been proved may only be sufficient for one of these institutions. If this fear is confirmed then it may be necessary to transfer the site of the teachers college to some other place (though, it is hoped, still in the same neighbourhood). This, though regrettable, since it will impair the close association between the two institutions which had been planned, is a not unexpected development in a country where water supplies are as uncertain and scanty as in the Protectorate and where projects and plans of all kinds are always liable to variation in accordance with the water situation.

The Protectorate is also indebted to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for a yellow fever survey which was undertaken in Ngami-land during the year and which, when all information has been collated, should provide interesting results, and for preliminary investigations into a tuberculosis survey which will take place in conjunction with a mass survey about to be organised in the Union of South Africa. The yellow fever survey was conducted by workers from the South African Institute of Medical Research in conjunction with the medical authorities of the Protectorate.

There was a disturbing outbreak of plague in the south western part of the Protectorate on the Molopo river during the winter which however was graver on the Union side of the river than in the Protectorate. Prompt measures were taken by the Protectorate medical authorities in conjunction with their colleagues in the Union and an inoculation and D.D.T. dusting campaign was undertaken in the threatened area, and no recurrence has so far been noted.

There was a new departure in European education, when the Lobatsi school, hitherto, like other European schools, managed by a committee with the aid of a grant from Protectorate funds, was taken over as a government school, the first of its kind in the Protectorate.

In Ngamiland the campaign against the Tsetse fly, also financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, is showing every sign of being successful. The intention is not of course to eliminate the tsetse fly or even to find the means for its elimination. The object is to protect Maun, the tribal capital, from encroachment of the fly and to restore a certain limited area to the people for cultivation and for grazing purposes. The methods followed have been exclusion of game and judicious clearing, and it appears that the area of operations is now largely free from tsetse. Some peasants have entered the area, and have resumed cultivation.

Other Colonial Development and Welfare Fund schemes, and the public services, proceed normally.

The Administration is adopting a cautious attitude towards territorial finances. Sharing, as it does, in the Customs receipts of the Union of South Africa, the Protectorate may be expected to suffer from the Union's policy of import control and a considerable reduction in revenue from customs may be expected, so much so indeed that the 1950/1951 estimates are framed in expectation of a small deficit. Coincident with a restriction in revenue, care is being taken to exercise economy in expenditure.

The year was noteworthy for the introduction of a graded tax on wealth instead of the old inelastic tribal levies. This graded tax, which is paid in its entirety to the Native Treasuries, has been coming in well except possibly in the Ngwato country where political affairs have interrupted normal tribal administration. This result is particularly gratifying in the first year of collection, and it is expected that with practice and experience this type of taxation should prove to be a success. In the political sphere the most important matter and one which has received considerable publicity is the political crisis in the Ngwato reserve. The decision of the British Government as to whether, in present circumstances, Seretse Khama shall be appointed chief, was not known at the end of the year. Meanwhile the regent Tshekedi has to a great extent withdrawn from the administration of the tribe, and this has thrown a considerable burden on the British Administration. In spite, however, of these difficulties it is gratifying to record that the Bamangwato College, for which the tribe imposed upon itself a levy amounting to over £100,000, has been built to the extent that funds so far collected permit and has functioned throughout 1949.

Another matter that has caused some concern is that of the Zionists, a religious sect which sprang up some years ago in the Kgatla reserve. After having lived for some time on land allotted to them by the Chief, who, with the majority of the tribe, objects to the sect on many grounds, the Zionists removed themselves to the Government Reserve at Gaberones. Here they stayed for some time, and in spite of the Chief's offer to receive them back into his country and to allot them land, then moved to the farm of a European. The sect includes one of the Chief's uncles and his mother.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

The population of the Protectorate as shown by the 1946 census is 2,200 Europeans, 290,000 Africans and 1,700 Coloureds. There are also about 100 Asiatics. There has been no appreciable change during the past two years but taken over the last ten years there has been an increase of about 5 per cent.

The distribution of the population is very uneven. Most of the people live in the eastern and north-western parts of the Territory. The southern, central and western parts consist of the Kalahari desert. About one-half of the population lives in towns of 1,000 or more inhabitants, though many of these people spend the greater part of their time at outlying cattle posts.

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Conditions

Some five per cent. of the population are away working on the Rand mines or other industries in the Union of South Africa. Of the remainder, nine-tenths are engaged in stock raising which, for centuries, has been the main, almost the sole, pursuit of the Bechuana tribes.

A small number of Africans are employed as herds and drovers on European cattle ranches but the great majority are themselves the owners of cattle which are cared for on a family or tribal basis. Native law and custom make it the duty of every male member of the tribe present to do his part in the tending of the family livestock. There is consequently very little payment for services.

Government employs about 1,500 Africans spread over all departments. They are mostly unskilled or semi-skilled though the proportion engaged on skilled or specialised work such as clerks, policemen, medical orderlies and nurses, artisans and educationalists continues to increase.

Approximately 17,000 Africans left the Territory for work in the Union during the year. Four-fifths of these went under contract to the reef mines and the remainder went independently to various types of employment.

The principal occupations of the small number of wage-earners within the Territory are :—

Occupation.	Approximate average numbers.	Average wages. £ p.m.
Agriculture	3,000	2
Manufactures and trading	1,000	4
Building	200	5
Domestic service	1,400	£2 . 5 . 0
Government service	1,500	£2 — £40

Food is also provided for agricultural workers and domestic servants. Few Europeans, apart from Government officials, are in employ-

ment in the Territory. They are mostly employed by trading firms as assistants, clerks, managers, etcetera. Government salaries vary from £280 to £1,900. Quarters are usually provided and the official pays 10 per cent. of his salary as rent.

The average prices of the principal articles of consumption, compared with the prices ruling in 1939, are as follows :—

Article.	1939			1949		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar per lb.			4 $\frac{1}{4}$			6
Tea per lb.	2	11		7	7	
Coffee per lb.	1	7		3	8	
Salt per lb.			1			1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco per lb.	2	6		4	2	
Rice per lb.			4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7	
Maize meal per 180 lbs.	1	0	7	1	18	0
Maize per 200 lbs.	17	7		2	0	0
Kaffir corn per 200 lbs.	14	9		2	12	0
Paraffin per 8 gallons	1	3	9	1	9	0
Soap per bar			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	
Beef per lb.			3			7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter per lb.	1	7		3	1	
Eggs per dozen			10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	
Wheat flour per 200 lbs.	1	8	0	4	16	0
Brandy per bottle	6	6		11	0	

The first trade union to be formed in the Territory, the Francistown African Employees' Union, was registered during the year.

The principal enactments affecting labour during the year were :—

1. The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 2 of 1949).

The chief change which this proclamation introduces is the removal of the limit to the size of pickets.

2. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 38 of 1949).

This places upon employers the obligation to provide first-aid for their workmen, to provide transport to hospital and to pay for medical treatment necessitated by injury.

3. The Wages Boards Proclamation (No. 52 of 1949).

This provides for the establishment of Wages Boards and regulates terms and conditions of the employment of workers.

The following are the principal laws in force relating to labour matters :—

The Cape Masters and Servants Acts which apply, in a modified form, to the Territory.

Proclamation No. 14 of 1936 which provides for the protection of native labour.

Proclamation No. 20 of 1936 which empowers the High Commissioner, after due enquiry, to fix minimum wage rates.

Proclamation No. 28 of 1936 which provides for Workmens' Compensation. (This has so far been applied only to mine workers.)

Proclamation No. 74 of 1936 which prohibits the employment of women and boys underground in a mine.

Proclamation No. 72 of 1937 which regulates the employment of women, young persons and children.

Proclamation No. 56 of 1941 which governs the recruitment and contracts of employment of native workers.

Proclamation No. 16 of 1942 which provides for the registration and regulation of Trade Unions and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes.

Proclamation No. 52 of 1949 which provides for the establishment of wages boards and regulates the terms and conditions of employment of workers.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

The following table shows the total Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1949, under the various Heads :—

REVENUE.

Head	Amount
------	--------

£

Native Tax	83,221
Customs and Excise ..	121,181
Posts and Telephones ..	59,220
Licences	18,297
Revenue Stamps ..	2,131
Judicial Fines	2,261
European Poll Tax ..	2,166
Income Tax	143,970
Stand Rents and Transfer Duty	6,095
Mining Revenue ..	1,733
Miscellaneous	27,906
Special Levy	7,381
Cattle Export Tax ..	5,276
Personal Tax	93
Forests	3,744
Rent Government Quarters	16,669

£501,344

EXPENDITURE.

Head	Amount
------	--------

£

Resident Commissioner	33,376
Administration of Justice	11,200
Veterinary	113,821
Agriculture	19,251
Air Service	1,509
Allowances to Chiefs ..	666
Contributions to Native Treasuries	23,289
District Administration	36,916
Education	32,175
Forests	3,454
Medical	65,761
Miscellaneous	17,313
Pensions	21,562
Police	58,166
Posts & Telegraphs ..	13,785
Public Works Department	35,175
Public Works Recurrent	21,509
Public Works Extraordinary	66,755

£575,683

The deficit for the year amounted to £74,339.

The following table reflects the total Revenue and Expenditure for the past ten years :—

REVENUE.

Year.	Amount.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.
	£	£	£
1939/1940	187,875	51,000	238,875
1940/1941	210,001	15,000	225,001
1941/1942	265,849	—	265,849
1942/1943	304,764	—	304,764
1943/1944	344,807	—	344,807
1944/1945	384,648	—	384,648
1945/1946	416,080	—	416,080
1946/1947	466,757	—	466,757
1947/1948	483,029	—	483,029
1948/1949	501,344	—	501,344

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1939/1940	225,472
1940/1941	224,426
1941/1942	247,238
1942/1943	256,383
1943/1944	277,810
1944/1945	334,838
1945/1946	350,179
1946/1947	404,779
1947/1948	475,503
1948/1949	575,683

Public Debt.—The Public Debt at the 31st. March, 1949, amounted to £17,357.

Assets and Liabilities.—A statement is attached.

Main Heads of Revenue.—The chief Heads of Revenue are Native Tax £83,221, Customs and Excise £121,181, Posts and Telephones £59,220, Income Tax £143,970 and Miscellaneous £27,906.

Income Tax—£143,970. The following is a brief summary of the rates of tax :—

Normal Tax.

Private Companies and Unmarried Persons. — 18 pence for each pound of the taxable income, increased by one thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound.

Married Persons.—15 pence for each pound of the taxable income increased by one thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound.

Surcharges.—Married persons $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the tax, private companies and unmarried persons 45 per cent. of the tax payable.

Abatements.—£20 from the tax payable for unmarried persons and £26 for married. For each child under the age of 18 years £10. An amount of £2.10.0 is deductible in respect of each dependant. For each pound of life insurance premiums paid an amount of 1s. 3d. is allowed subject to a maximum rebate of £7.10.0. If a taxpayer contributes to a superannuation or provident fund the maximum allowance is £4 because the contributions to such funds are deductible from the taxable income. Poll Tax paid in respect of the income tax year is deducted from the tax payable.

Public Companies.—The rate is 4s. 6d. in the pound, subject to a rebate of £45 from the tax payable.

Super Tax.

Rate.—Two shillings in the pound on incomes in excess of £1,775, increased by one-four hundredth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income subject to an abatement of £210 from the tax payable. There is a surcharge of 50 per cent. in the case of married persons and 55 per cent. in the case of unmarried persons.

Poll Tax—Yield—£2,166.—A tax of £3.0.0 per annum payable in half-yearly amounts of 30s. is imposed on all adult European Males of 21 years and over. The amount may be deducted from any income tax payable.

Native Tax—Yield £83,221.—There is a tax of 25s. per head per annum on every male Native of 18 years and 25s. for each wife in excess of one with a maximum of £3.15.0. In tribal areas the tax is collected by the Tribal Administration and paid over to Central Government. An amount of 35 per cent. is refunded to Tribal Authorities for commitments taken over from Central Government.

Licences—Yield £18,297.—The main sub-heads under this Head are Agents for Foreign Firms, General Dealers and Motor Drivers and Vehicles. Agents for Foreign Firms pay £25 per annum and General Dealers pay according to their turn-over up to a maximum of £50 per annum.

Customs and Excise—Tariffs.—An agreement exists with the Government of the Union of South Africa under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Bechuanaland Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing .27622 per cent. of the Annual Customs Revenue of the Union is paid to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A Local duty is imposed on all imports to the Territory of Union Manufactured Spirits and Beer. The rates are Spirits maximum duty 35s. per bulk gallon and 25s. per proof gallon in bond ; beer 2s. 9d. per standard gallon.

Stamp Duties.—Under Proclamation No. 22 of 1945 the laws relating to stamp duties and fees were consolidated. Prior to this the stamp duties and fees in force were those imposed under the old Cape of Good Hope statutes which had been applied to the Territory.

The present tariffs in force in respect of the various duties and fees are for the most part modelled on modern tariffs in force in the Union of South Africa.

There is, however, an exception in the Deeds Registry, where the tariff in force is still that provided under the old Cape of Good Hope Statute.

Estate Duty.—Until the promulgation of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Death Duties Proclamation No. 58 of 1941, estates of deceased persons were not subject to death duty similar to that imposed in other countries, although succession duty was payable.

The original scale of duty was graduated up from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the first £2,000 of dutiable amount to a maximum of 17 per cent. on £75,000 and over, but by Proclamation No. 30 of 1942 the scale was amended and increased to provide a maximum duty of 25 per cent. Under Proclamation No. 30 of 1944 the former Proclamation was again amended and the method of computing duty on amounts in excess of £10,000 was simplified by the imposition of a duty of three-ten-thousandths of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof in the dutiable amount subject to a maximum rate of 6s. 8d. on each pound.

There is no primary abatement in the Bechuanaland Protectorate such as is provided for in other countries, but exemption of the survivor's interest in a joint estate of two spouses married in community of property is provided for.

An agreement for the prevention of the levying of death duties on the same assets has been concluded between the Union Government and the High Commission Territories, and similar agreements with other countries are contemplated.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1949.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Over-Issues from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	19,727	5	9
<i>Sundry Deposits:</i>			
Master's Guardian Fund .. 13,394		11	1
Native Deferred Pay		500	0
Dairy Industry Control Board—			
General Fund		2,979	11
Sales of Unclaimed Stock		113	8
Customs Suspense		212	3
Sundry		31,592	8
Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund			
Cattle Export Levy Fund			
Provident Fund			
Tribal Treasuries: United Kingdom Loan Account			
Savings Fund			
Imprest Account			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities at 31st March, 1949	270,376	19	1

£462,316 2 8

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.	39,650	7	2
Cash in hands of Sub-Accountants	33,253	17	7
Joint Colonial Fund	203,000	0	0
Agricultural Loan Fund, 1929 .. .. .	..	2	4
Advances (Sundry) and Disallowances	39,027	15	11
Union Locust Account	85	11	7
United Kingdom War Loan Account—Tribal Treasuries	28,802	6	0
United Kingdom Loan Account—Cattle Export Levy	40,000	0	0
Agricultural Loan Fund, 1938	29	19	4
Military Pensions Account	22,322	1	1
Dependants' Allotments, A.P.C... .. .	5,777	5	2
Remittances in Transit	30,000	0	0
Guardian's Fund Investment Account	7,500	0	0
Provident Fund Investment Account	12,703	14	8
Agricultural Loan Account—B.P. Surplus Balances	161	0	0

£462,316 2 8

NORMAL TAX.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS ISSUED IN RESPECT OF INCOMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30th JUNE, 1948, UNDER CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS OF TAXABLE INCOMES.

(COMPILED TO 31st MARCH, 1949.)

Income Category	Number of Taxpayers		Amount of Taxable Incomes		Amount of Tax Payable.		Total	Amount of Tax Payable.		Total
	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single		Married	Single	
	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	£	£	£	£
Not Exceeding £300..	—	11	—	3,150	—	3,150	—	—	36	£ 36
£301—£400 ..	1	37	370	12,701	230	13,304	8	270	285	285
401—500 ..	20	13	8,741	5,976	—	14,717	56	248	304	304
501—600 ..	11	12	6,068	6,537	—	12,605	113	325	438	438
601—700 ..	17	13	10,954	8,544	692	20,190	232	531	874	874
701—800 ..	24	5	18,126	3,673	—	21,799	482	252	734	734
801—900 ..	23	—	19,282	—	—	19,282	465	—	465	465
901—1,000 ..	5	1	5,244	988	911	7,143	111	81	267	267
1,001—1,250 ..	32	3	34,147	3,418	2,351	39,916	1,261	294	1,769	1,769
1,251—1,500 ..	21	2	28,477	2,701	2,842	34,020	1,253	216	1,744	1,744
1,501—1,775 ..	16	2	27,089	3,238	—	30,327	1,325	317	1,642	1,642
1,776—2,000 ..	6	1	11,231	1,980	—	13,211	558	207	765	765
2,001—3,000 ..	14	2	33,287	4,954	5,077	45,578	2,322	543	3,438	3,438
3,001—4,000 ..	4	—	13,969	—	10,305	24,274	1,198	—	2,796	2,796
4,001—7,000 ..	5	1	26,211	4,007	11,187	41,405	2,659	501	5,223	5,223
Over £7,000 ..	1	—	24,421	—	406,218	430,639	4,910	90,721	95,631	95,631
TOTALS	200	103	267,617	61,867	439,813	771,560	16,953	3,821	95,637	116,411

SUPER TAX.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS ISSUED IN RESPECT OF INCOMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30th JUNE, 1948, UNDER CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS OF TAXABLE INCOMES.

(COMPILED TO 31st MARCH, 1949.)

Income Category	Number of Taxpayers.	Amount of Super Taxable Incomes.	Amount of Super Tax Payable.
Not exceeding £1,000..	8	£15,077	£178
£2,001—3,000 ..	20	48,970	2,869
£3,001—4,000 ..	4	13,969	1,599
£4,001—7,000 ..	9	41,003	6,625
Over £7,000 ..	3	58,449	25,374
TOTALS ..	44	£177,468	£36,645

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

The Protectorate has no currency issue of its own. The currency of the Union of South Africa is legal tender in the territory and in the northern parts of the territory Southern Rhodesian currency is also used and is accepted at par.

There are no banks of the Protectorate. Banks in the bordering towns of the Union and Southern Rhodesia are used by the Government and by residents.

Chapter 5 : Commerce

The statements of Imports and Exports for the year 1949, printed as an Appendix, show a very marked increase in the exports and a moderate increase in the imports.

The increase in exports can be traced almost entirely to Livestock, there being a 70 per cent. increase in the value of cattle exported. This is due to the imposition of restrictions of exports in 1948 owing to the Foot and Mouth disease outbreak with the result that the lifting of the ban in 1949 not only allowed full normal exports but permitted of some of the "back log" from 1948. For the same reason exports of hides increased by about 20 per cent. while that of miscellaneous animal products more than doubled. The decrease in exports of gold and silver is due to the working out of the Tati mines. Dairy produce also showed some increase, but this may not be maintained next year as one of the creameries, Milk Products Limited of Lobatsi, has closed down.

The main increases in imports are under vehicles and general merchandise and this is accounted for by the increased spending capacity which resulted from the substantial increase in exports.

Chapter 6 : Production

(a) Agriculture.

In the southern districts of the Protectorate climatic conditions, which were favourable at the beginning of the season, deteriorated and only in certain areas were satisfactory crops reaped. In the more northerly districts, favourable conditions prevailed but ploughing was restricted owing largely to the extensive stocks of grain available from the previous season's harvest. Imports of grain (sorghum, maize meal and wheat meal) were slightly higher than during the previous year, valued at £105,062 compared with £100,384.

The yield of grain per acre is low in the Protectorate and in an endeavour to increase production much attention is being directed to an improvement in the varieties of crops grown and to the introduction of

new types of food and cash crops. A wide range of variety trials and breeding projects were carried out during the year—and are continuing—and very satisfactory progress has been made.

Crops which have been used in these trials include various types of grain sorghums, broom-corns, sweet sorghum, groundnuts, sunflowers, field beans, sesame, okra, maize, millets and pumpkins. The large number of sorghum varieties and selections originally introduced and collected locally has now been reduced to forty-one and some promising early-maturing and drought-resisting types have been found.

Soil fertility problems have been investigated both at experimental stations and in the field and while marked plant food deficiencies have been met by applications of inorganic fertilisers and kraal manure, the problem of supplying organic requirements of the depleted soils remains largely unsolved.

The results of these investigations are being applied, experimentally, in the Bakgatla Reserve, where the Agricultural Demonstrators are at present grouped and the success of the crops on the co-operative demonstration plots established there have been most encouraging and have done much to gain the confidence of the Bakgatla tribe.

Veld management is also being examined by means of a rotational grazing experiment at the Morale experimental station.

The Bathoen Dam irrigation scheme at Kanye is now well established, although the fertility of the soil needs to be improved. Over 66 tons of vegetables were disposed of locally, including 37 tons supplied to schools. The production of vegetables for sale outside the reserve was curtailed in order to reduce the grain and crop seed shortages of the Territory.

Development of the Mogobane Dam irrigation scheme in the Bama-lete Reserve continued satisfactorily during the year. 1,274 bags of maize, sorghum and wheat were produced as well as green vegetables, pumpkins and sweet potatoes valued at £250. Irrigation furrows and fences have been extended, and the scheme is financially sound.

The Director of Agriculture spent 76 days in Ngamiland investigating the agricultural potentialities of that area which included visits to Mababe (where crop experiments were started in 1948/1949) and Matetsi (where operations commenced during this summer), and tours of inspection of the Chobe district with His Excellency the High Commissioner and His Honour the Resident Commissioner, and a tour with Major Bell, representative of the Colonial Development Corporation.

The Mababe crop trials covered an area of twenty acres selected some 20 miles south of Tsotsoroga Pan and four miles west of the

Maun—Kasane road. This locality was selected because of the relatively high alkaline content of the soils in the central section of the Depression.

All the agricultural implements (including a tractor), fuel and oil, fertilisers, camping equipment and food were transported from Mahalapye to Mababe, a distance of approximately 600 miles.

A wide range of crops grown with different applications of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilisers indicate that the physical condition of the soil at Mababe is suitable for crop production, that the alkalinity of the soil appeared to have no detrimental effect on the plants and that it required no fertilisation during the first year of cultivation.

Only 15.62 inches of rain fell during the growth of the crops and it is estimated that not more than 1.50 inches fell before planting. Despite a deficient rainfall the crops grew well and grain yields of up to 19 bushels per acre were harvested.

Difficulties associated with the opening of a station in an outlying area were experienced, *e.g.*, a large scale of invasion of mice against which no immediate measures could be taken, damage inflicted on the young crops by game, and the absence of water supplies which had to be obtained from a point 25 miles away; but these difficulties were soon overcome.

At the beginning of the 1949/1950 season, operations were transferred to the Matetsi area where conditions are more favourable for early development. The experiments laid down here are similar to those at Mababe.

1949 was a good year for dairying. 483,212 lbs. of butter were manufactured compared with 463,457 in 1948 (also a good year), while 128,642 lbs. of butter fat were exported as against the previous year's figure of 88,015 lbs. The quality of the butter fat also slightly improved, showing a first-grade percentage of 78 in comparison with 75 per cent. in 1948.

Messrs. Milk Products Ltd.'s creamery at Lobatsi ceased operations during the year, leaving only one creamery, the Tati creamery in Francistown, in the Protectorate. It has introduced electric power and has acquired additional plant to meet increasing activities.

(b) Veterinary.

The year commenced with the Francistown District and the Baman-gwato Reserve declared as semi-quarantine areas and a small portion of the territory in the region of Nata and Gweta declared as a foot and mouth disease infected area. Export was not permitted from these areas but the remainder of the territory was open for trade. The semi-quarantine areas were released to northern markets on the 1st of July

and to the Union of South Africa on the 1st August. All but a very small portion of the infected area was released during December, and at the end of the year only this portion of the territory on the Nata River remained closed on account of foot and mouth disease.

Throughout the year it was necessary to maintain a large staff of temporarily employed stock inspectors and also cordons for the prevention of stock movement. It was decided to maintain the cordons at Grays Pan and Makalamabedi as a permanent disease control measure, but the remainder were lifted as regulations relaxed.

Auction sales were resumed in the south in February and later in the north when restrictions there were lifted. Good prices were realised until the latter part of the year when loss of condition affected both sales and prices.

Throughout the year contact was maintained with neighbouring territories both in regard to disease control and marketing and as a result of the satisfactory relationship between this Government and neighbouring territories, markets were good and the record number of 70,403 cattle were exported, valued at £915,239.

This enormous increase is partly accounted for by the back log from the previous year. Furthermore, increases were registered in the export of sheep, goats, pigs and poultry to the additional value of some £53,000.

The following quantities of vaccines were issued throughout the year :—

Anthrax 822,300 doses ; quarter evil 61,250 doses ; contagious abortion 2,170 doses ; fowl typhoid 200 doses ; anaplasmosis 371 doses ; horse sickness 826 doses ; botulinus 4,986 doses ; paratyphoid 10,021 doses ; tuberculin 140 doses.

Fourteen outbreaks of anthrax, 14 of quarter evil, two of rabies and 13 of trypanosomiasis occurred and were confirmed during the year. The rabies outbreak necessitated the imposition of rabies control measures in Ngamiland but in spite of this the disease spread to Maun and by July had spread along the Botletle River to Rakops. In this latter area the disease spread rapidly in October and November and constituted a real threat to the densely populated railway line area in the east. However, the disease was arrested, and by the end of the year the situation was in hand, though it will be necessary to maintain quarantine restrictions for some considerable time.

Scattered rainfall during the first quarter was followed by localised winter rain and by dispersed rainfall in the last quarter of the year. Grazing and watering conditions therefore differed considerably in each locality. The winter was mild. Towards the end of the year the Baman-

gwato and Bangwaketse Reserves and the Lobatsi Block were more or less drought stricken. The hot dry spell which succeeded the rainfall towards the end of the year caused wilting of the grass with consequent mortality, and a noticeable increase in tick life, with locally severe mortality from tick borne diseases, especially heartwater. The mechanical effects of tick infestation on udders and on general condition was marked in some areas.

Despite this general inclemency and the various stock disease restrictions imposed, the livestock industry on the whole enjoyed an exceptionally good year, with record numbers of livestock and products exported at better prices than ever before.

The stock population compared with the previous year is as follows :—

			1948	1949
Cattle..	..	..	978,500	982,951
Sheep..	..	..	198,569	214,229
Goats..	..	..	440,000	443,993
Horses	..	..	4,154	4,329
Mules	..	..	154	139
Donkeys	..	..	22,000	18,292
Pigs ..	..	..	2,497	3,445
Poultry	..	..	88,569	107,764

The increase in cattle is disappointingly small and is accounted for by the large mortality due to drought, vermin and disease. The increase in sheep is gratifyingly larger, by some 75 per cent. than the increase in the goat population. The horse population is steadily rising, while donkeys are decreasing in numbers. This, apart from being a sign of increased prosperity amongst the Africans, is also due to the policy of confining the importation of donkeys to geldings. The pig and poultry populations have also increased.

Chapter 7: Social Services

1. Education—*African*.

The fact that two-thirds of the country belongs to the Kalahari desert, that communications are primitive and distances vast, that there are eight main tribes and that the financial resources are far from commensurate with urgent needs—all these combine to make the administration and control of education unusually difficult.

Nevertheless, in conformity with the principles of Indirect Rule, much of the work has been devolved to eight main tribal school com-

mittees, in addition to which there are committees in two non-tribal polygot areas, and in three remote areas education is administered directly on behalf of the Education Department by the District Commissioners concerned.

Primary Education.

Enrolled in 148 primary and four middle schools were 17,614 pupils, distributed over an eight-year course, the corresponding figure in the previous year being 16,346 pupils.

62.6 per cent. were girls; the disparity between the sexes caused largely by the absence of boys at the cattle posts and at the lands having been a retarding influence ever since schools were first established.

The four tribal middle schools were originally built and equipped by means of a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to provide instruction under more favourable conditions than obtain in the village schools in the last two years of the primary course, *i.e.*, in standards V and VI. To these schools the tribal committees and related communities attach considerable importance for in them they see promise of development into secondary stature. Authority has been granted to introduce in 1950 at the Kanye middle school the first year of a secondary course.

Post-primary Education.

In post-primary education the chief event of the year was the opening of the Bamangwato College in January. This College, on which approximately £100,000 has been spent to date, is not yet completed. It is controlled by a Board of Governors, on which tribal representatives have majority representation but which includes also Government and Mission representatives under the chairmanship of the Resident Commissioner.

Although the ultimate aim is the establishment of a secondary and vocational institution, the Board decided that for the first few years it would be advisable to conduct standard V and VI classes as a recruiting pool for the secondary courses.

The enrolment in 1949 was :—

Primary	..	..	73
Secondary	..	..	36
Trade	..	..	16

St. Joseph's Junior Secondary School had an enrolment of 46 during the year, of whom 10 entered for the Junior Certificate Examination of the University of South Africa. All the candidates were successful, this result indicating the maintenance of the high standards we have come to associate with this institution.

The sum of £2,349 12s. 6d. was spent on African bursaries to enable 86 students to follow secondary and post-secondary courses in the Union and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Of this number 26 engaged in teacher training, 49 in secondary work and 11 in various vocational courses and in degree courses.

Teacher Training.

Within the grant authorised from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds at the end of 1948 was provided the sum of £18,384 for the building and equipment of a modest Government Teacher training college associated with a health centre. Chief Bathoen II, O.B.E., of the Bangwaketse and his Kgotla had offered 50 acres of land to allow of generous site planning for the proposed college, but unfortunately difficulties have arisen over the obtaining of an adequate water supply so that the scheme has been temporarily held up. The appointment of a European principal and of an African graduate vice-principal has also been postponed but arrangements have been made for the second post to be filled in 1950.

Meanwhile the three-year training course for the Primary Lower Teachers' Certificate, equated to its counterpart in the Union, has continued successfully at Kanye partly in buildings leased at a nominal rental from the London Mission Society, and assisted by facilities granted by Chief Bathoen. Ten candidates entered for the final examinations at the end of the year. Their standard of performance especially in the practical teaching tests was most encouraging.

During the year the work of the College was carried on most creditably by acting staff and members of the inspectorate on secondment.

Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Scheme D. 1045 authorised at the end of 1948 provided £62,000 for capital and recurrent expenditure over an eight-year period. This comprised £30,000 for the work of the Agricultural, Homecrafts and Welfare Officers, and £5,500 for African bursaries, in addition to the capital expenditure mentioned above in connection with a new African Teacher Training College, additions to the Lobatsi European School and the erection of a small European boarding school at the remote outpost of Ghanzi.

Miscellaneous—Youth Movements.

Developments in Youth Movements are described in the report of the Welfare Officer.

Special Courses.

A short course for women in cookery, laundry and housewifery was conducted at the Homecrafts Centre at Mochudi, and another successful course in needlework for teachers at Kanye.

Agriculture.

The Agricultural Education Officer was absent on leave for the greater part of the year. The school work in gardening and the distribution of seeds continued. The teaching of gardening is becoming firmly established in the more suitable areas.

Nutrition.

The school feeding scheme for Kanye schools, dependent on vegetables from the irrigation centre, continued over the year with noticeable benefits to the children of the village.

2. European.

The most significant development of the year in European education was the establishment of the Lobatsi European School as a government institution on 1st April, 1949. Previously this school like all our other European schools had been conducted by a local Committee and was grant-aided. Under the new conditions the school and staff will fall directly under the Education Department. A local advisory committee maintains contact with the community and with the Education Department.

The extensions to building financed by Colonial Development and Welfare is in progress, equipment for the school is on order and it is hoped to appoint permanent staff under a graduate male principal at an early date.

The total number of primary schools remains at nine, the figure for the previous year. The number of pupils enrolled at the end of the year was 200, of whom 101 were boys and 99 girls. This represents an increase of five over the previous year and of 25 over 1947. To this number should be added approximately 25 children who attended the private schools in the Ghanzi area, thus bringing the total enrolment of European children in the Protectorate to 225. Of this number approximately 148 or 65.7 per cent. claim Afrikaans as their home language.

Thirteen teachers were employed at Lobatsi and in grant-aided schools, of whom twelve were qualified. The Headteacher at Molepolole was the only male.

Returns received in respect of 1949 show that 170 Protectorate pupils attended schools in the Union, of whom 135 were bursars. As these returns are incomplete, the total number attending extra-territorial primary and secondary schools must be considerably more than the figure given.

Seven candidates entered for the primary schools' leaving examination in December, of whom five passed. As the examination was set and marked by Union high school teachers, an accredited standard was

required, a fact confirmed by reports on our Protectorate pupils attending extra-territorial secondary schools.

Two of the successful candidates were awarded secondary bursaries and the three best candidates in the external bursary examination received similar award.

During the year 135 European children were in receipt of bursaries or educational grants of the following types :—primary education grant to schools outside the territory (£16 per annum) 60 ; similar grant to attend Protectorate schools 7 ; special grant to attend school in Protectorate (£32 per annum) 1 ; secondary bursaries to attend school outside the territory (£24 per annum) 22 ; official grants (£40 per annum) 45.

Generally we can report some improvement in European education, both in the fabric of our school buildings and in the quality of our teaching staff. In 1949 the Department voted £252 to the schools at Molepolole, Gaberones, Francistown, Tsessebe and Serowe to assist in minor works and equipment, the communities concerned also contributing. This improvement will be accelerated when the new developments at Lobatsi are completed, when the boarding school at Ghanzi is built and when staff conditions in the Government school at Lobatsi are extended to other schools in the Protectorate.

3. *Financial.*

Disregarding the special expenditure on the Bamangwato College, the total sum devoted to education from the public moneys of the Protectorate during the financial year 1948—1949 was £64,425 1s. 8d., of which £27,154 was from the tribal treasuries, the remainder being from Protectorate revenue and Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

This expenditure was allocated as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
European education	..	8,577	6	1
Coloured education	..	895	4	10
African education	.. ..	54,952	10	9

2. **Health.**

The number of patients who presented themselves as outpatients for 1949 was 327,208. The proportion of males to females was 1 to 1.6. 6,083 persons were admitted to hospitals in the Territory and there were 225 deaths.

The classification of the different types of disease was as follows, the groups being as indicated in the International Nomenclature, 1921, Edition :—

<i>Group</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 cases.</i>
1	Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases	17,669	70	3.96
2	General diseases not mentioned above ..	8,203	18	2.19
3	Affections of the nervous system and organs of the senses	4,914	10	2.03
4	Affections of the circulatory system ..	1,352	23	17.01
5	Affections of the respiratory system ..	9,521	24	2.52
6	Diseases of the digestive system	15,735	13	0.82
7	Diseases of the genito-urinary system (non-venereal)	9,603	7	0.72
8	Puerperal state	6,686	12	1.79
9	Affections of the skin and cellular tissues..	4,927	8	1.62
10	Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion (other than tuberculosis)	1,320	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
11	Malformations	12	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
12	Diseases of infancy	640	5	7.81
13	Affections of old age	90	3	33.33
14	Affections produced by external causes ..	3,891	29	7.45
15	Ill-defined diseases	550	2	3.63
16	Diseases the total of which have not caused 10 deaths	1,318	1	0.75

A large number of adult African males are employed on underground work on the Rand Mines. Other than this element, practically the whole indigenous African population are farmers and, therefore, there is, from the practical point of view, almost no differentiation in the occupation analysis of the principal causes of disease.

There are five Government hospitals at the following centres :—

Lobatsi	84 beds
Lobatsi Mental Home ..	9 „
Serowe	58 „
Francistown	54 „
Maun.. ..	28 „
	<u>233</u> „

In addition there are Government dispensaries at :—

Mahalapye. 9 beds for emergencies.
 Gaberones
 Tsau
 Shakawe
 Palapye

In addition, there are Mission Hospitals and Dispensaries as follows:—

1. Kanye—Seventh Day Adventist.. .. .	34 beds
2. Molepolole—United Free Church of Scotland.. ..	60 „
3. Mochudi—Dutch Reformed Church	17 „
4. Maun—London Missionary Society Maternity Centre..	6 „
5. Serowe—Tribal Maternity Centre	9 „
6. Ramoutsa—Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission Maternity Centre	8 „
7. Khale—Roman Catholic Mission	6 „
8. Kazungula—Witwatersrand Native Labour Association for the Association's employees.	

The total number of beds provided in the Territory is, therefore, 382 ; equivalent to one bed for 759.43 of the population.

The technical medical staff consists of the Director of Medical Services and 10 Medical Officers, three Health Inspectors, four Matrons and eight Hospital Sisters, though at present there is a shortage of two doctors, one Health Inspector and one nursing sister. In addition, there are three Medical Missionaries and subsidiary staff, both European and African.

There have been no alterations in the method of training nursing and health staff. These have been detailed in previous reports.

During the year preliminary investigation for a tuberculosis survey were made and it is hoped that the survey will take place during the course of the current year, funds being made available from a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant.

With money also made available from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, a yellow fever survey of Ngamiland was undertaken during the year. While the entomological report is available, the serological report is not yet to hand, but it is expected that much useful information will be gained from this survey.

Smallpox is endemic and at times takes an extremely virulent form, with a high mortality. Vaccination campaigns are continually being undertaken, but owing to ignorance and superstition, many of the indigenous population are determined to avoid vaccination. Many cases are imported from neighbouring territories.

Precautionary measures against plague, malaria, sleeping sickness and smallpox are continually being adopted, but the vastness of the Territory and the inaccessibility and poor communications in certain areas make the task one of great difficulty and strains the resources of the country to its utmost limit.

Rabies too is almost endemic in certain parts of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, but fortunately few human cases have occurred.

Venereal disease is rife. Every effort is being made to cope with this vast problem with the funds at our disposal. Owing to staff difficulties, the travelling dispensaries previously used to visit some of the more remote districts have had to be disbanded.

Public Health regulations are enforced by the Medical Officers and Health Inspectors in the major centres of population where the regulations apply. The resignation, during the year, of the Medical Officer of Health and one Health Inspector, neither of whom has been replaced, makes public health inspections an additional burden on Medical Officers and has still further delayed much-needed public health legislation.

A start was made with hospital extensions at Lobatsi and Maun, and it is hoped shortly to start building operations at Kanye (new Health Centre), Serowe (extensions to hospital), Francistown (extensions to outpatients' department) and Gaberones (new Health Centre).

There is now an ambulance posted to each Government hospital in the Territory.

3. Housing.

The majority of the people live in the traditional type of hut with mud walls and a thatched roof. The type and soundness of construction vary considerably, but on the whole the huts are maintained in good condition. They are usually constructed by the owner and his family, sometimes with help from friends, on land allocated by the Chief or local headman. Even in the towns there is little or no overcrowding and there are no slums.

A few of the wealthier natives have had European-type houses built.

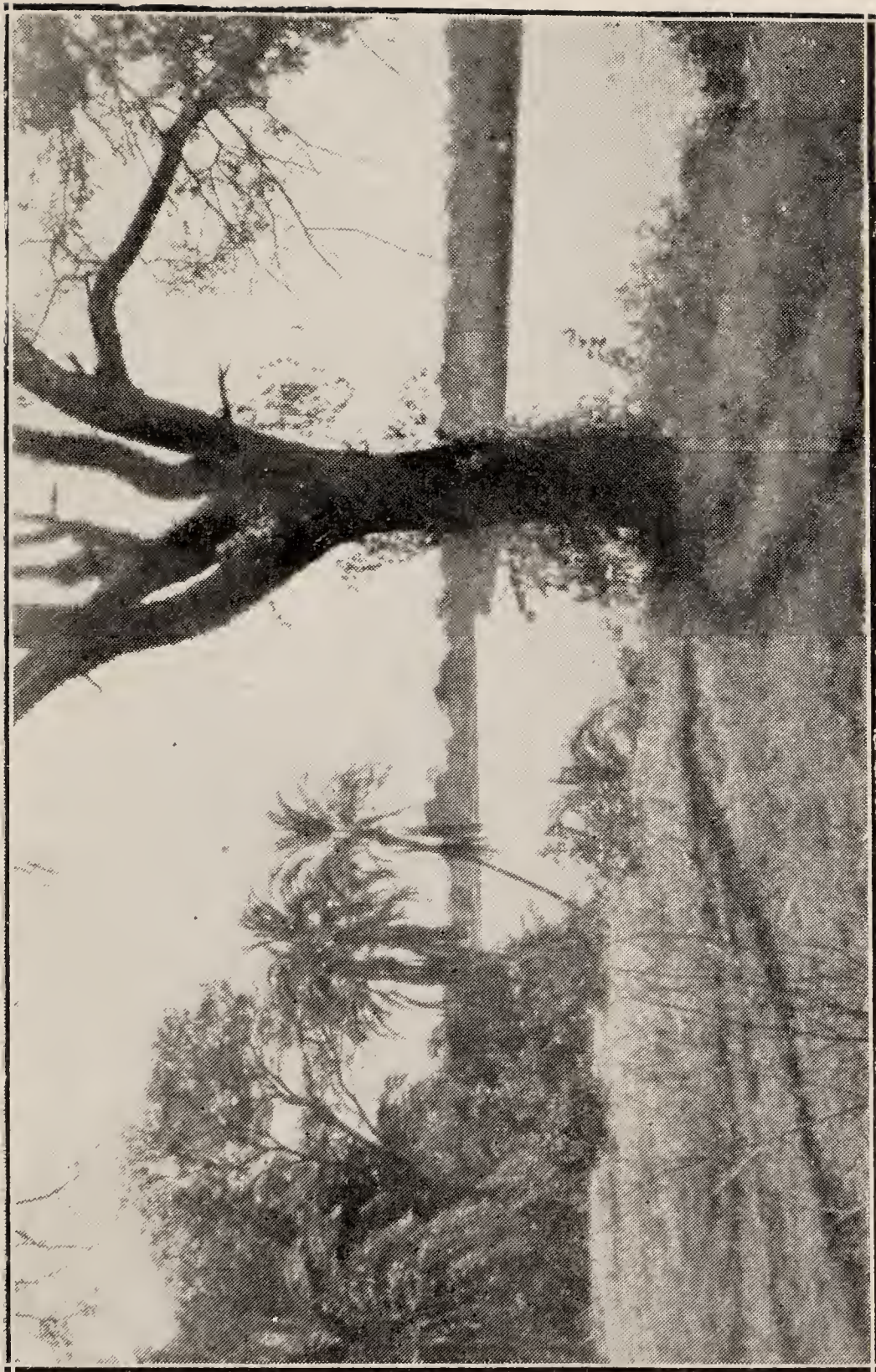
Europeans usually live in detached bungalows of brick or concrete.

Public Health regulations, made under Proclamation No. 12 of 1924, are administered by the medical officer of health and health inspectors in the major centres of population. While it is not always possible for the smaller centres to be inspected regularly the absence of overcrowding makes rigid enforcement of many of the regulations unnecessary.

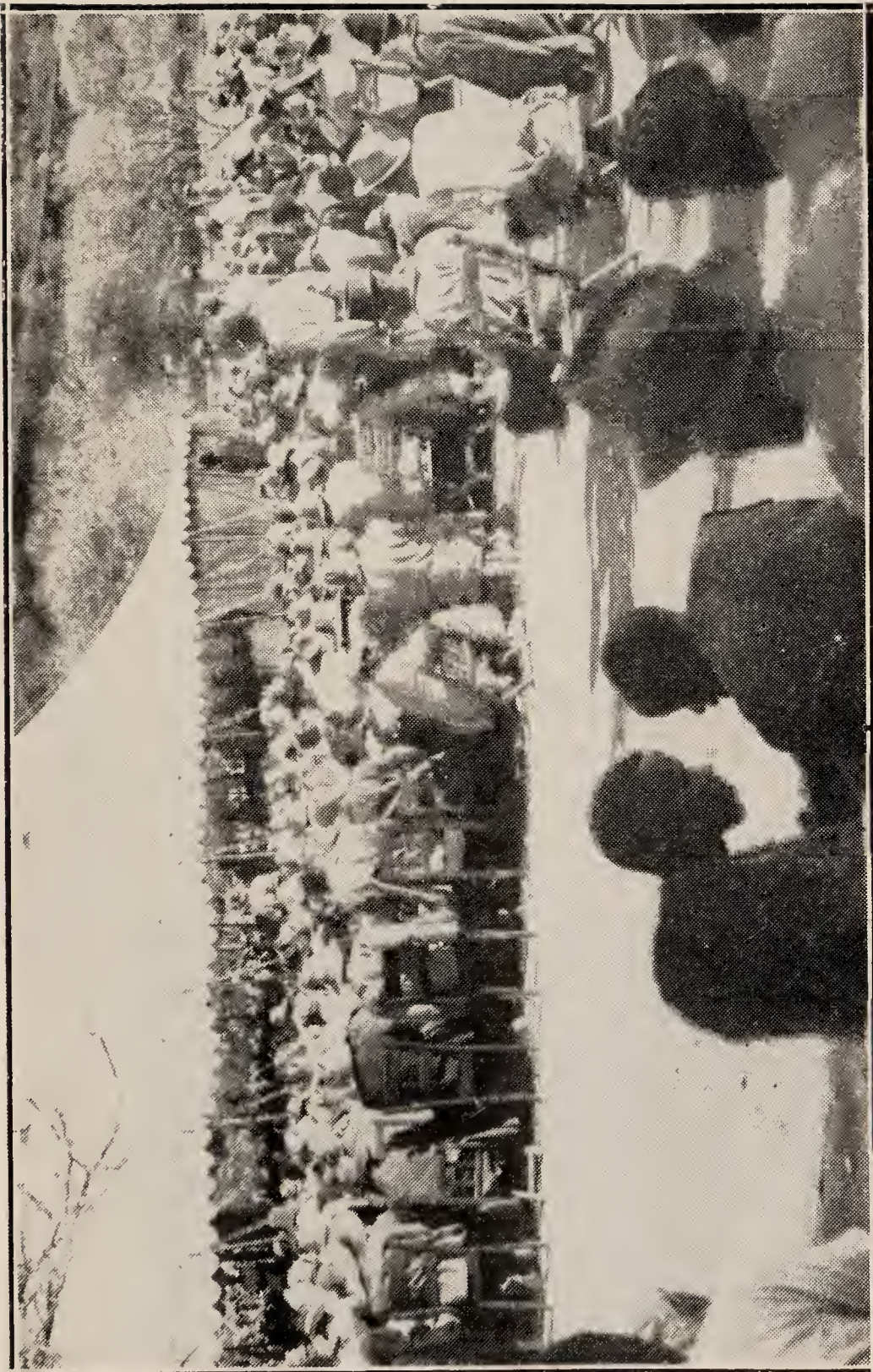
4. Social Welfare.

Introduction.—The Bechuana mode of life being largely communal, many social problems are effectively solved within the framework of Tribal Law and Custom. The sense of communal obligation is very real, consequently there is little desitution, although an annual Government provision of £500 is available for relief of desitution if required.

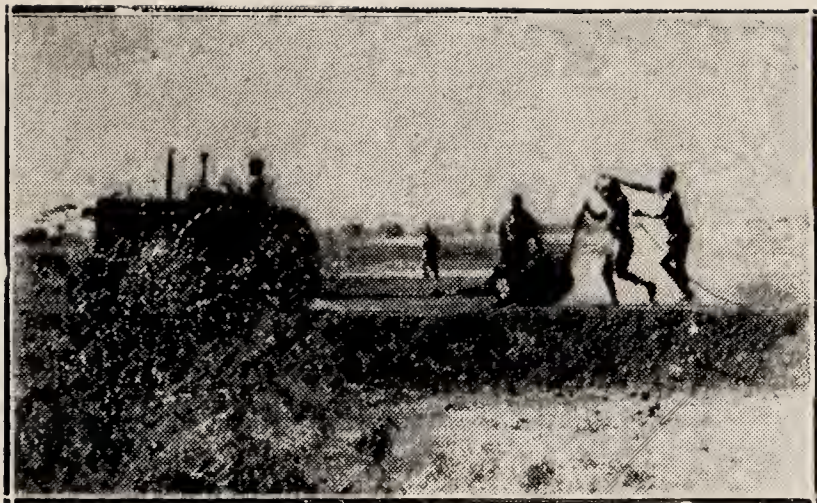
The aged and infirm are also cared for by the Tribes, though Government Hospitals are available for serious cases.



SHAKAWE—OKOVANGO RIVER, UPSTREAM
24/7/50



BAMANGWATO GATHERING



DAM CONSTRUCTION, MAGWERIAPITSE,
BANGWAKETSE RESERVE
28/7/49



BONAPITSE BRIDGE
13/5/50



TWO BAMANGWATO ELDERS



A READING LESSON, TSESSEBE SCHOOL

Throughout the whole sphere of social welfare it may be said that official welfare schemes are designed to augment rather than to replace those operating within the Tribal social structure.

Rehabilitation of African Ex-Soldiers.—During the year, Grants totalling £971 3s. 2d., and loans to the value of £3180 were made to 111 of the 158 applicants whose cases were considered by the Executive Committee of the Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund.

Youth Movements. (a) Pathfinder Scouts.—The 1949 Census shows a total membership of 1,426, which is an increase of nearly 8 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. Monthly Bulletins are sent to all troops whilst weekly articles on scouting subjects appear in "Naledi Ya Batswana" the national newspaper.

The Welfare Officer was re-appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Headquarters Council of the Pathfinders Boy Scouts' Association of the Union of South Africa.

(b) Girl Guides.—The Guide membership roll shows 2,729 enrolled Guides compared with 2,460 in 1948, an increase of nearly 10 per cent.

Seven Guiders have attended training courses during the year.

An interesting handcraft competition was held in October, the entries, which showed a high standard of workmanship, being placed on exhibition to the general public in Mafeking.

(c) General.—An outstanding development has been the rapid growth of scouting and guiding in a group of four small villages in the centre of the Kalahari where the twin movements have brought a new interest in life not only to the 250 enthusiastic Guides and Scouts, but also to their parents and friends.

Mobile Cinema.—It is estimated that the Mobile Cinema, which tours the main centres of population each alternate month, has shown during 1949 to a total audience exceeding 110,000. The films shown are chiefly educational in character, with a leaven of news reels and comedies. All shows are free, and have proved exceedingly popular.

Film of the three High Commission Territories.—In October/November a film production unit of the J. A. Rank organisation spent four weeks in the Protectorate making part of a film on native life in the three High Commission Territories for a travel series called "This Modern Age". It is expected that the film will be released in May, 1950.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

The principal legislative enactments during the year 1949 were:—

1. The Credit Sales to Natives (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 4).

This removes from the scope of the principal law, any native who is the holder of a General Dealer's licence.

2. The Women's and Girl's Protection Proclamation (No.15).

This makes procurement or defilement by means of threats, fraud or drugs, offences.

3. The Native Graded Tax Proclamation (No. 16).

This introduces a tax on natives which is graded in accordance with the wealth or income of the taxpayer. It replaces the previous tribal levies.

4. The Methylated Spirits Proclamation (No. 18).

This regulates the selling of methylated spirits to natives and coloured persons and the possession of methylated spirits by such persons.

5. The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Proclamation (No. 26).

This establishes a fund for the provision of pensions for widows and orphans of officers who die in the public service, in return for contributions which vary according to the officer's salary.

6. The Native Tax Proclamation (No. 31).

This provides for a native tax at the rate of 28/- a year, an increase of 3/- over the previous tax. It is in addition to the graded tax imposed by Proclamation No. 16 of 1949.

7. The Railway Proclamation (No. 36).

This provides for the operation of the railway in the Protectorate and is necessitated by the transfer of the ownership of the railway from Rhodesia Railways Ltd. to the Southern Rhodesian Government.

8. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 38).

This imposes an obligation upon employers to provide first aid and medical aid to employees.

9. The Income Tax (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 39).

This varies the rates of normal and super tax and introduces a new classification for companies.

10. The Native Administration (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 43).

This empowers the High Commissioner to appoint any person or body to a vacant office of Native Authority.

11. The Wages Boards Proclamation (No. 42).

This provides for the establishment of wages boards, who may fix minimum wage rates, and for the regulation of terms and conditions of employment.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

Justice.

The system of law administered in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is South African law, amplified by the Cape Statutes promulgated up to 10th. June, 1891, and Bechuanaland Protectorate Orders in Council, Proclamations and High Commissioner's and Government Notices subsequently enacted.

South African Law is founded on Roman Dutch Law, as interpreted in the light of decided cases, and the laws of evidence are those in force in the United Kingdom.

The Courts in which justice is administered are :—

The High Court, which has a President (a Judge) with two District Officers as Assistants.

Subordinate Courts :—

of the First Class, within the jurisdiction of District Commissioners ;

of the Second Class, within the jurisdiction of Assistant District Commissioners ;

of the Third Class, within the jurisdiction of Cadet Assistant District Commissioners.

The High Commissioner may appoint any fit and proper person to hold Courts of the last three classes, and civil jurisdiction is usually limited to the District in which such officers are stationed for the time being and is limited to :—

(a) Courts of the First Class :

All actions in which either party is an European and (subject to the provisions of Proclamation No, 33 of 1943) all other actions, provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds ;

(b) Courts of the Second Class :

All actions in which either party is an European provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds ;

(c) Courts of the Third Class :

All actions in which either party is an European provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed ten pounds.

The corresponding criminal jurisdiction is :—

(a) A Subordinate Court of the First Class :

(i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with or without hard labour ;

- (ii) fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;
 - (iii) whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane ;
- (b) A Subordinate Court of the Second Class :
- (i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year with or without hard labour ;
 - (ii) fine not exceeding fifty pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;
 - (iii) whipping, not exceeding eight strokes with a cane.
- (c) A Subordinate Court of the Third Class :
- (i) imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months ;
 - (ii) fine not exceeding ten pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid.

A Subordinate Court of the Third Class has no power to impose a punishment of whipping.

Native Courts :

There are also Native Courts, constituted under Proclamation No. 33 of 1943, which may exercise criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their Warrants and subject to the provisions of the Proclamation. Such jurisdiction extends to the hearing, trial and determination of all original charges and matters in which the complainant and the accused are natives and the defendant is accused of having wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the Court, committed or been accessory to the committing of an offence.

These Courts adjudicate in accordance with Native Law and Custom in both civil and criminal cases but may not hear—

(a) cases in which the person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life ;

(b) any cause or proceeding whereby, in the case of persons married under the law of the Territory, divorce or a declaration of nullity of marriage or an order for judicial separation is sought ;

(c) any cause or proceeding arising in connection with a testamentary disposition of property or the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to which the law of the Territory applies, or arising under the law relating to insolvency, or involving matters or relationship between the parties to which native law and custom are inapplicable ;

(d) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of an Administrative Officer who has been authorised generally or specially by the Resident Commissioner to give such approval ;

(e) any case in which a non-native is a witness.

The following table shows the number of crimes reported to the Police and the numbers of persons proceeded against, with the corresponding figures for the year 1948 :—

<i>Crimes reported to the Police.</i>	1948	1949
Homicide	18	23
Other offences against the person	134	328
Offences against property	448	469
Other crimes	1,244	1,098

Persons dealt with in summary courts for crimes and offences.

Homicide	5	13
Other offences against the person	158	236
Malicious injuries to property	11	6
Other offences against property	324	346
Offences against Masters and Servants laws	9	8
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ..	741	507
Miscellaneous minor offences	361	477

Persons for trial in the High Court.

Murder of wife or concubine	1	—
Murder of child	1	1
Murder, other than wife, concubine or child	—	7
Manslaughter	3	2
Other offences against property	2	—
Other offences against the person	3	2

Police.

The authorised establishment of the Force was nine officers, 26 Senior Inspectors, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, two African Warrant Officers and 212 Non-commissioned Officers, Troopers and Constables. This number shows a decrease of three Sub-Inspectors compared with 1948. There were several vacancies in the inspectorate at the end of the year.

Patrols totalling nearly 600,000 miles were carried out by horse, foot, bicycle, canoe, camel, donkey and motor vehicle. This was greater by 10,000 miles than in 1948.

Towards the end of the year, the foot and mouth disease cordons, the length of which had aggregated 600 miles, were much reduced and enabled the services of 10 European Special Constables and 450 Africans to be dispensed with.

Penal Administration.

There are two gaols in the Protectorate, at Gaberones and Francistown, but all districts and sub-district headquarters are provided with lock-ups. The gaols are in the charge of the District Commissioner of the district and at Francistown and Gaberones there is an European gaoler. At the other places the gaols are staffed by African gaol guards and, where necessary, African wardresses.

Prisoners are employed mainly on sanitation duties, bush clearance, or road and aerodrome maintenance and, at Gaberones, on the 35 acre gaol agricultural plot. This plot provides training in sound agricultural methods, suitable for peasant cultivators, as well as supplying grain for the gaols.

The scale of rations for native prisoners is as follows :—

Maize meal	..	..	..	1½ lbs. a day
Salt	..	..	..	½ oz. a day
Fresh vegetables	..	..	..	¼ lb. a day
Fat	..	..	..	1 oz. a day
Potatoes	..	..	..	¼ lb. a day, or
Dried peas or beans	..	..	..	2 oz. a day.

In the case of a prisoner serving a sentence of over three months imprisonment with hard labour, ½ lb. of meat is allowed three times a week.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

Apart from the railway, the telegraph, wireless and telephone systems there are no public utilities in the territory. The usual health, veterinary, agricultural and road maintenance serices are provided and these are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report. Sporadic road transport services are provided by private enterprise.

Ten fixed receiving and transmitting wireless stations were in operation during the year. Six of these, at Maun, Ghanzi, Tshabong, Malahapye, Gaberones and Mafeking, are operated and maintained by the Public Works Department and the other four by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited. They are available for the transmission of Government messages and for commercial messages at places where there is no ordinary telegraph system. In addition to these ten stations, there are fourteen stations operated and maintained by the Police. At two of the Police wireless stations, Kanye and Molopolole, where there are no other telegraph facilities, messages are accepted from the public for transmission. The other stations are used solely for police and Government purposes.

The Government station at Mafeking, in addition to acting as a link between the Protectorate wireless system and the South African telegraphs, transmits broadcast news and musical programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

In Francistown, the Tati Company, a private concern, provides an electricity supply, while at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Serowe and Maun Government has installed plant to provide a supply of current to hospitals and workshops but not for public consumption. Government also provides a water supply for its own use and for its employees at Lobatsi,

Kanye, Francistown, Gaberones, Mochudi, Molepolole, Serowe, Mahalapye, Palapye, Maun, Kasane, Ghanzi, Tshabong, Machaneng and Ramathlabama. It has not so far been possible to extend these supplies to the public. At a number of smaller places on the railway line water is supplied by the railway authorities.

Chapter II: Communications and Public Works

The work of the Public Works Department covers and includes all activities connected with:—

- (a) Construction and maintenance of Roads and Bridges.
- (b) Construction and maintenance of Buildings.
- (c) Provision and maintenance of Water Supplies.
- (d) Maintenance of Waterways.
- (e) Operation and maintenance of Internal Wireless Communications.
- (f) Maintenance of Mechanical Transport and running of Garage and Central Workshops.
- (g) Construction and maintenance of Aerodromes and Emergency Landing Grounds.
- (h) Grants made under Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the development of Public Works.

Roads and Bridges.

The funds voted for road maintenance were increased by £3,140 over the sum allocated for the previous year.

This amount, however, is still proving inadequate, and provision has been made for a further increase in the 1950/51 Estimates.

The roads are almost exclusively of earth or sand-formed to shape and camber, the only exceptions being where they pass through townships and have been gravelled over short lengths. The aggregate length of gravelling, however, is only a fraction of one per cent. of the total road mileage in the Protectorate, and road communications must therefore be classified, treated and maintained as dirt roads only.

The more important main roads, totalling approximately 550 miles in length, are maintained directly by the Department. In addition, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited maintains approximately 940 miles of road, principally for its own use, in the northern districts of the Protectorate, towards the cost of which this Government contributes £1,000 per annum.

The district and by-roads are given as much attention as possible, but shortage severely limits what can be usefully achieved in this direction,

and the usual practice is to make a small grant of funds to the local District Commissioner to carry out essential maintenance and minor repairs.

During the year under review, an application for assistance amounting to £35,700 over a period of eight years was received from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which assistance was for the purpose of providing sundry low-level bridges and culverts on the more important lines of road communication in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Buildings.

Funds to a total value of £52,698 were approved for buildings generally.

During the year under review the following were completed :—

Houses (European)	6
Houses (African)	21
Additions to Hospitals Staff Quarters, etc. ..	1
New Offices (District)	1
New Secretariat (Headquarters)	1
Pump Houses	1
Servants' Quarters	13
Garages	2

Works now in progress include :—

New Offices	1
Extensions to Hospitals	1
Houses and Garages	2
Guest House	1
Post Office	1
Extension to Office, Gaberones	1
Gaol yard and kitchen, Molepolole	1
P.W.D. Store Sheds	3

Water Supplies.

The sum of £5,659 was spent on maintaining and improving Government water supplies and pumping plants at various centres. The maintenance of numerous additional water supplies developed under past Colonial Development Fund grants mainly for the use of the native communities, was undertaken by the tribes in accordance with arrangement made with the local native administration, and under the general supervision of the Public Works Department.

Six Government water drills, purchased and operated under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D. 678 were employed on drilling for urgently required water supplies in various areas.

In addition, a reputable firm of contractors was engaged to undertake the drilling where water is most urgently required in the Foot and Mouth Cordon areas.

Approval of an application for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for Surface Water Development was received during September, 1948, and to date three units are in operation in the Bangwaketse area constructing a series of small dams for watering stock.

Waterways.

In spite of the necessity for seconding the Ngamiland Waterways Maintenance Foreman to the Tsetse Fly Control and inability to obtain a replacement for this officer, the work of maintaining the existing canals through the papyrus in the channel of the Taoghe River proceeded satisfactorily.

Wireless.

Ten fixed receiving and transmitting wireless stations were in operation during the year. Four of these stations are owned and operated by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited and are available for transmission of Government messages when necessary.

A number of stations have been put into operation by the Police Department to facilitate direction and control of their organisation and operations. The Public Works Department has assumed a certain amount of responsibility for the maintenance of these stations, but they are not included in the tally of ten stations given above, which are available for the transmission of general traffic.

The Government station at Mafeking transmits broadcast programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

Transport.

The Government Workshops at Gaberones undertake the overhaul, repair and maintenance of all Government-owned motor transport, mechanical plant and equipment, with the exception of vehicles stationed in Ngamiland. The latter are safely catered for by a garage and workshop established in 1947 in Maun, and operating under the general direction of the Executive Mechanical Engineer from the central workshops at Gaberones.

As previously stated, the central workshops at Gaberones are now very fully equipped and tooled to undertake all repairs on motor vehicles, stationary engines, water drills, pumping plants, building and road-making plant and equipment generally.

Aerodromes and Aerial Survey.

Work on the maintenance of existing aerodromes and landing grounds has proceeded as heretofore. Work on the new aerodrome at

Maun is proceeding, but it will be some considerable time before this is completed.

The aerial survey of the Eastern portion of the Territory has still to be completed but an official has been sent out by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys to fix ground control points. This portion of the work is still in hand.

Railways.

The main railway line from Cape Town to the north runs through the Protectorate entering it at Ramathlabama 886 miles from Cape Town and leaving it at Ramaquabane, 394 miles further north. The line runs roughly parallel to the eastern boundary of the Protectorate at an average distance from it of about 50 miles. The railway within the Protectorate is owned by the Southern Rhodesia Government but is at present operated by the Rhodesia Railways and South African Railways. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 inches. The major centres of population on the railway line and adjacent thereto are connected to the South African and Southern Rhodesia telegraph system.

The telephone exchange at Lobatsi is linked with the Union system and there are small local systems at Gaberones, Serowe and Francistown. The other centres are at present without telephonic communication.

Chapter 12: Cultural Development

There are no special cultural developments to report.

PART III

Chapter 1. Geography and Climate.

Chapter 2. History.

Chapter 3. Administration.

Chapter 4. Weights and Measures.

Chapter 5. Newspapers and periodicals.

Chapter 6. Bibliography.

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the western boundary of the Union of South Africa, which follows the Notwani, Marico and Crocodile or Limpopo Rivers, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia and on the north and on the

west by the Caprivi Zipfel and by the Territory of South West Africa, with the Kalahari Desert extending over most of the western areas west and south of Ngamiland as far as latitude 27 degrees. This is not a desert in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but consists of vast expanses of undulating sand-belts with outcrops of limestone here and there. Large areas are wooded like park-lands, studded with camelthorn and other indigenous trees. In the limestone belts water is sometimes found at depths from 30 to 100 feet so that it is possible that under the deep overburden of sand there may exist untapped reservoirs of water. The northern and south-western corners of the Kalahari have the least vegetation and most sand dunes but elsewhere the grasses are excellent, and this is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal bushmen who lead a primitive nomadic existence, living chiefly on the flesh of game shot with poisoned arrows, supplementing this with wild fruits and roots.

The Protectorate has not been surveyed as a whole but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. The mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

There is beautiful scenery in the north-western part of the Protectorate, in the Okovango delta into which the great Okovango River, flowing inland from the north-west, benevolently pours its flood waters, which, in seasons of heavy rainfall, flow as far south-east as the Makarikari salt lake and south and south-west into Lake Ngami. The Chobe area is also notable for its scenic beauty, especially along the Chobe River, which flows into the Zambesi 60 miles west of the Victoria Falls.

The eastern portion of the country also has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is in reality undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs and trees. The south-eastern half is similar to the bushveld of the Northern Transvaal. There are occasional outcrops of limestone and the surface is generally sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses which nowadays flow only during the annual rains, indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake Ngami. In certain areas elsewhere good underground waters exist and are being developed as funds permit.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of the fauna of Africa and Government policy is aimed at their preservation.

Climate.

The climate of the country, on the whole, is sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude.

Latitude 22 degrees South passes through the centre of the country, and the northern areas of the Protectorate accordingly lie within the tropics.

The average annual rainfall in the Territory is 18 inches, but this varies from 25 inches in the north to 9 inches or less in the western Kalahari.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies in an extensive saucer-like depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher parts of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cold, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is sometimes obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the more low-lying parts during the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the middle of August, it is pleasantly warm by day and comfortably cool at night, but in summer, which commences properly in October, the days are very hot and the nights uncomfortably warm. In August, as a rule, the annual seasonal winds from the west coast commence and, dessicated by the sands of the Kalahari, they resemble a "simoon" and often continue until the equinox in September, sweeping across the whole country and carrying volumes of sand and dust.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability, particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

If the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient out-door exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

Chapter 2: History

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of the European settlement, is a dismal one of savage tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these was the expansion of the Zulus who, under Chaka, a military genius who had created out of a comparatively insignificant people a disciplined and warlike nation, waged incessant and merciless war on those people unfortunate enough to be within their reach. These activities, like a stone thrown into a pond, created waves far beyond the impact of the Zulu warriors. In order to escape the Zulus, tribes on their borders fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the tribes in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

The most ferocious of these predatory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mantatisi and her son Sikonyela. These marauders—part refugees and part banditti—came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They banded themselves together into some sort of cohesive army and advanced northwards and westwards, harrying and destroying everything that stood in their way.

In a different category were the Matabele. These were originally a group of Chaka's people under Mziligazi ("Path of Blood"), one of Chaka's principal captains. On one of his raids Mziligazi embezzled the booty and deemed it prudent not to return home. He moved north-westwards and, after a destructive march, established himself in the neighbourhood of what is now Zeerust where he conducted bloody and profitable raids in systematic fashion on the tribes within his reach. The forays of Chaka's disciplined and merciless impis, the wholesale pillage of the hordes of Mantatisi, the murderous exodus of the Matabele as well as endless migrations by other less important tribes, themselves torn by internecine quarrels, had reduced the country to a pitiable state of misery and confusion. Yet it was at this time, in 1820, that Robert Moffat of the London Missionary Society, undaunted by the dangers of such an undertaking, established his mission at Kuruman in the country, later to become British Bechuanaland, and now incorporated in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa.

Among the people most conveniently situated to receive Mziligazi's savage onslaughts were those known as the Bechuana, who constituted a group settled in the Western Transvaal and extending towards the Kalahari. Like all Bantu peoples their origins are shrouded in legend. As regards the chief tribes of the group the generally accepted tradition is that they are descended from a people ruled by a chief named Masilo who may have lived about the middle of the 17th century. Masilo had two sons, Mohurutshi and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the Bahurutshi,* while the latter had three sons, Kwena, Ngwato and Ngwaketse. Ngwato and Ngwaketse at different times broke away from Kwena's tribe and went with their followers to live at a distance from each other. The Bahurutshi were set upon first by Mantatisi's horde and then by the Matabele. The home of this tribe is in the Western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangwaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye, while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe to-day. The descendants of the Kwena section now live around Molepolole. Among the Ngwato a further split occurred: Tawana, one of chief Mathiba's sons, seceded at the end of the eighteenth century and formed a new settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area.

* It will be noted that each tribe takes the name of its titular founder with a suitable modification of the prefix.

Other important tribes of the Bechuana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa. These are fairly recent immigrants into the Protectorate from the Western Transvaal, having arrived here in the nineteenth century. The Barolong, the greater number of whom to-day live in the Union, originated from the north, from whence they migrated under a chief named Morolong. They live along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Robert Moffat's Kuruman Mission was founded among the Batlhaping, a tribe of the Bechuana group. Very soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the mission was threatened by Mantatisi's brigands, who, after severely handling the Bahurutshi, were now advancing on Kuruman, scattering everything in their path. Moffat acted with much vigour and enlisted the help of the Griqua half-castes who lived about 100 miles to the south of his station. These came to his aid and inflicted much execution on the invaders, who had by then outrun their supplies and were not used to firearms. In the following years Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over Mziligazi and, though the Matabele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Bechuana tribes to the north (among the worst sufferers being the Bakwena), the Mission at Kuruman and the peoples in its immediate surroundings remained inviolate.

The 50 years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were complicated by the impact on these borders of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Matabele; after several engagements with the Boers, disastrous for his tribe, Mziligazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on weaker people on the way, Bechuana and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Bechuana chiefs made effective resistance with the exception of chief Sekgoma of the Bamangwato, who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matabele raiding parties. In the meantime David Livingstone who had married Robert Moffat's daughter, Mary, established a Mission among the Bakwena, where he stayed until the early 'fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato the most remarkable African of his time and possibly one of the most remarkable of any time. This was Khama. He succeeded to the chieftainship of the Ngwato tribe (descendants it will be remembered of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Malope) after a youth troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever-present peril of the Matabele. During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were amongst the most prominent of the people of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well-trained and well-equipped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula, son of

Mziligazi, and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe, one of the most important, and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle 'seventies there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato under Khama's domination, and for that matter the other Bechuana tribes, enjoyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time in the century.

It was at this time, however, that the Bechuana began to feel the effect of forces that were entirely to alter their lives and to remould their destinies. Hitherto they had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had indeed penetrated into their territories but these expeditions had been few and far between and, except at large centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among them were the missionaries, men like Moffat and Livingstone and that remarkable missionary-administrator, MacKenzie. Now began the exploration of Africa, the division of the continent among the nations and the exploitation of its resources. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Bechuana tribesmen (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhapi) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape authorities, while Khama, shortly after his accession made representations to the High Commissioner that his country be taken under British protection. These appeals were powerfully seconded by Cecil Rhodes, who appreciated the importance of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" and was determined to keep it open for the furtherance of his plans for the occupation and development of the land beyond the Limpopo. But the British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities and it was not until 1884 that the Home Government sent the missionary John MacKenzie to these territories as Deputy Commissioner. Finally in 1885 Sir Charles Warren, with the concurrence of Khama and other principal chiefs, proclaimed the whole of Bechuanaland to be under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen. The southern part of the Territory which included Mafeking, Vryburg and Kuruman was later constituted a Crown Colony and eventually became part of the Cape Colony. It is now in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa and is known as Bechuanaland and sometimes as British Bechuanaland. The northern part, thenceforward known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate which stretches as far north as the Zambesi River, has remained to this day under the protection of the British Crown.

Meanwhile British expansion northwards continued and, with the occupation of what is now Southern Rhodesia, Rhodes' description of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" was fully justified.

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing over the Administration of the Protectorate to the British South Africa Company. Chiefs Khama of the Bamangwato, Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Sebele of the Bakwena went to England to protest against the suggested transfer and an agreement was reached that if they gave up a strip of land on the eastern side of the Protectorate for the construction of a railway (through which the railway runs to-day) they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

So began the modern era in the Protectorate. The country is administered by a Resident Commissioner who lives in Mafeking and is responsible to the High Commissioner for the three Protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. In the areas reserved for the occupation of their tribes the chiefs exercise a large measure of independent administration, with the advice of District Commissioners and technical officers of the Central Government.

Khama died in 1923. The tribe is temporarily administered by Government. The tribal capital is at Serowe. Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Kgari of the Bakwena are grandsons respectively of chiefs Bathoen and Sebele who visited England in 1895.

Of the other descendants of Masilo, Moremi III, chief of the Batawana of Ngamiland and descendant of Tawana, son of Mathiba, died in 1946, while the chiefly line of the Bahurutshe, if indeed it is represented at all, has no political importance in the Protectorate though the tribe is generally respected as the senior among the tribes of the Bechuana.

Chapter 3: Administration

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations, of which the most important is the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, dated the 9th May, 1891. That Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on Her Majesty's behalf all the powers and jurisdiction which Her Majesty at any time before or after the date of the Order had or might have within the Protectorate, and to that end empowered him further to take or cause to be taken such measures and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things within the Protectorate as are lawful and as in the interest of Her Majesty's service he might think expedient, subject to such instructions as he might from time to time receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner—

- (1) to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to assign their functions to them subject to the preservation of his own powers and authorities in their entirety; and
- (2) to provide by Proclamation from time to time for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the

peace, order and good government of all persons within the Protectorate including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace.

In issuing this Proclamation the High Commissioner was instructed by the Order in Council to respect any native laws and customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes or population under Her Majesty's protection were at that time (viz., in May, 1891) regulated, except in so far as the same might be incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction or which were repugnant to humanity.

The Order in Council required the High Commissioner to publish his Proclamations in the Gazette and reserved to Her Majesty the right to disallow any such Proclamations. The Order in Council provided also that, subject to any Proclamation lawfully issued by the High Commissioner, any jurisdiction exercisable otherwise than under this Order in Council of 1891, whether by virtue of any Statute or Order in Council, or of any treaty, or otherwise, should remain in full force.

Her Majesty reserved the power to revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order in Council, at any time.

All references to Her Majesty in the Order in Council were declared by it to include Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors.

The Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa).

The Territory comprises Crown Lands, European blocks of farms and Native Reserves, and is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following districts, under District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners who are assisted by a force of police :—

Ngamiland (including the Batawana Reserve and Chobe Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Maun ;

Ngnato (including the Bamangwato Reserve and some Crown lands) and the Tuli Block—Headquarters at Serowe ;

Francistown (including the Tati Concession and some Crown Lands) — Headquarters at Francistown ;

Gaberones (including the Gaberones Block and the Batlokwa and Bamalete Reserves)—Headquarters at Gaberones ;

Kgatleng (Bakgatla Reserve)—Headquarters at Mochudi ;

Kweneng (Bakwena Reserve)—Headquarters at Molepolole ;

Ngwaketse (Bangwaketse Reserve)—Headquarters at Kanye ;

Lobatsi (including the Lobatsi Block, the Barolong Farms Native Reserve and some Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Lobatsi ;

Kgalagadi (Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Tshabong ;

Ghanzi (Ghanzi farms and Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Ghanzi.
(Gemsbok Pan on the large Ordinance map.)

In the native areas the method of administration is that generally known as “indirect rule.” Native Administrations were formally established and the powers and rights of Native Authorities were defined in the Native Administration and Native Courts Proclamations Nos. 32 and 33 of 1943 which replace the original Proclamations Nos. 74 and 75 of 1934. In 1938 Native Treasuries were successfully established in all Native Reserves but one, and a Tribal Fund has now been established for the Bakhurutshi in the Tati Native Reserve. Government pays 35 per cent. of each Native Administration’s collection of native tax to the Tribal Treasury concerned ; other sources of revenue are tribal levies, rates and stand-rents in addition to graded tax.

In the preparation of estimates and the general management of their treasuries the chiefs and finance committee, under the guidance of District Commissioners, display an intelligent and keen appreciation of their responsibilities.

There is an African Advisory Council which meets usually once a year under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, and this is attended by the Chief and tribal representatives from the various Native Reserves and non-tribal areas.

An European Advisory Council meets under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, usually twice a year. There are eight members who are elected to represent the interests of the European residents in the eight electoral areas into which the Protectorate is divided.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

The weights and measures in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

No newspapers or periodicals are published in the Protectorate. South African newspapers circulate amongst the European population, while the literate native peoples are catered for by a vernacular newspaper entitled “Naledi ya Batswana” published by the Bantu Press of Johannesburg. One page weekly is reserved for Government use and in it are published articles of social, educational and general interest.

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UNPUBLISHED REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE ADMINISTRATION

1. **The Native Land Problem in the Tati District.* (April, 1943.)
2. **The System of Land Tenure on the Barolong Farms.* (June, 1943.)
3. **The Land Problem in the Batlokwa Reserve.* (November, 1943.)
4. **The Land Problem in the Bamalete Reserve.* (February, 1945.)

IMPORTS, 1949.

U. from Union of South Africa.
S. from Southern Rhodesia.

N. from Northern Rhodesia.
O. from other countries.

<i>Commodity</i>	1948			1949	
	<i>From</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Kaffir corn, bags	U	7,408	12,064	6,851	14,272
Maize and Maize meal. } bags	U	35,820	57,697	37,906	63,256
Wheat and Wheat-meal. } bags	U	3,261	5,306	8,182	14,697
	S	8,215	25,306	4,120	12,792
	O	5	14	20	45
	Total	11,481	30,623	12,322	27,534
Horses, mules and donkeys	U	1,902	15,100	845	11,207
	S	—	—	16	20
	O	—	—	688	6,704
	Total	1,902	15,100	1,549	17,931
Cattle	U	2,616	34,420	3,565	37,030
	S	31	537	—	—
	O	—	—	3	120
	Total	2,647	34,957	3,568	37,150
Sheep and Goats	U	348	1,407	884	1,760
	O	—	—	40	75
	Total	348	1,407	924	1,835
Pigs	U	11	66	1	6
	S	1	6	—	—
	O	—	—	4	30
	Total	12	72	5	36
Dogs	U	—	—	72	150
	S	—	—	6	18
	O	—	—	13	20
	Total	—	—	91	188
Poultry	U	114	28	30	15
	O	—	—	5	1
	Total	114	28	35	16
Vehicles	U	110	59,851	133	102,331
	S	2	756	1	250
	Total	112	60,607	134	102,581
General Merchandise ..	U	—	673,018	—	739,442
	S	—	249,742	—	289,576
	N	—	7,277	—	9,846
	O	—	33,445	—	11,070
	Total	—	963,482	—	1,049,934
GRAND TOTAL		—	£1,176,037	—	£1,314,733

APPENDIX (Continued).

EXPORTS, 1949.

U. to Union of South Africa.
S. to Southern Rhodesia.

N. to Northern Rhodesia.
O. to other countries.

<i>Commodity</i>	1948				1949	
	<i>To</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i> £		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Beans, bags ..	.. U	4,595	5,700		4,211	8,422
	S	10,860	15,200		—	—
	Total	15,455	20,900		4,211	8,422
Butter, lbs. ..	.. U	393,539	45,913		383,083	46,629
Cream, lbs. ..	.. U	88,015	11,012		128,642	13,934
Cheese, lbs. ..	.. U	—	—		19,561	667
Eggs, doz.	U	732	54		1,157	141
	S	—	—		—	—
	Total	732	54		1,157	141
Cattle .. ..	.. U	15,230	194,173		40,431	525,603
	S	5,793	73,860		5,813	75,569
	N	17,073	217,691		15,615	202,995
	O	4,307	54,914		8,544	111,072
	Total	42,403	540,638		70,403	915,239
Sheep and Goats ..	.. U	10,331	18,080		9,277	16,245
	S	1,280	2,240		5,427	9,487
	N	3,575	6,256		5,850	10,237
	Total	15,186	26,576		20,554	35,969
Pigs .. ..	.. U	55	330		1,547	9,476
	S	—	—		127	777
	N	199	1,194		212	1,299
	Total	254	1,524		1,886	11,552
Poultry .. ..	.. U	11,990	3,997		18,174	5,450
	S	560	203		130	42
	Total	12,550	4,200		18,304	5,492
Hides, short tons	.. U	276	52,530		408	60,375
	S	4	3,383		80	10,141
	N	3	1,713		1	130
	Total	283	57,626		489	70,646
Skins (Sheep and Goats)* ..	short U	16	3,563		27	6,075
	tons S	—	—		6	1,350
	Total	16	3,563		33	7,425
Skins and Karosses, No. ..	.. U	7,500	15,000		731	5,254
	S	—	—		220	1,971
	N	28	56		—	—
	Total	7,528	15,056		951	7,225
Miscellaneous animal products* ..	..	—	8,205		—	22,279
Bones, short tons ..	.. U	315	2,453		584	3,894
Gold, ozs. ...	.. U	1,507	12,993		300	3,112
Silver, ozs. ...	.. U	233	43		27	5
Firewood, tons ..	.. U	1,674	800		—	—
	S	—	—		10	8
	Total	1,674	800		10	8
Other articles ..	.. U	—	2,124		—	6,658
	S	—	108		—	571
	Total	—	2,232		—	7,229
GRAND TOTAL ..		—	£753,788		—	£1,159,868

* Furs, Mohair, Feathers, Horns, Reims, Strops, etc.



SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BECHUANALAND PROTTE
S. AFRICA.

Scale. 60 Miles to One Inch

REFERENCE

- Railways..... HALT or SIDING
- " proposed route.....
- Motor roads or tracks.....
- Surveyed tracks.....
- Unsurveyed tracks.....
- Boundaries, International.....
- " Intercolonial.....
- " District or Reserve.....
- Places of 1st importance..... BULAWAYO
- " 2nd "..... Maun
- " 3rd "..... Toteng
- " 4th & 5th "..... Matapa
- Watercourses.....
- " Unsurveyed.....
- Marshes and swamps.....
- Area perennially flooded.....
- " flooded in normal flood seasons.....
- Pan or Vlei.....

COLONIAL REPORTS

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	NTHN. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	HONG KONG	NYASALAND
PROTECTORATE	JAMAICA	SARAWAK
BRITISH GUIANA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. HONDURAS	MAURITIUS	SINGAPORE
BRUNEI	FED. OF MALAYA	SWAZILAND
CYPRUS	NIGERIA	TRINIDAD
FIJI	NORTH BORNEO	UGANDA

BIENNIAL REPORTS

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*BARBADOS	ELLICE IS.	SOLOMON IS.
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CAYMAN IS.	LEEWARD IS.	*TONGA
DOMINICA	NEW HEBRIDES	TURKS AND
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